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A GUIDE TO THE
PARIS HOSPITALS
AND ALMSHOUSES





RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

LIBERTÉ-ÉGALITÉ-FRATERNITÉ

Administration générale de l'Assistance publique
à Paris

A GUIDE
TO THE PARIS HOSPITALS
AND ALMSHOUSES



MONTÉVRAIN
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For further informations please apply to the Cabinet du Directeur, at the head-quarter, from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m., 3, avenue Victoria (Paris).

Metropolitan Railway: station Hôtel-de-Ville.

Bateaux: Pier Hôtel-de-Ville.

Omnibus: Châtelet.

Telephon: 105-24, 317-27, 317-28, 317-29.



I

A short Notice about the Administration générale de l'Assistance publique

Opposite the London Hospitals, kept up by own means, by private benefaction, by gifts of donors without support of the City and managed each according to its own rules, the hospitals of the City of Paris (and in fact they admit also sick people from the Suburbs) are dependent on the same town offices, namely the « Administration générale de l'Assistance publique ». They are founded on the principle of free and unrestricted admission of sick poor no letters of recommendation being issued (Cf. Royal Free Hospital). It may be well to compare such a way of managing at Paris the general Relief organisation with the « Metropolitan Asylums Board » for infectious diseases or idiot children and with the « Poor Law Infirmaries ». But at Paris, the « Assistance publique » has the supervision of mostly all the Relief means for sick and poor people.

Thus its offices include numerous departments of which mainly Hospitals and Almshouses are a prominent part. Let us mention secondly Out-door Relief and Home visiting, with the 20 « Bureaux de bienfaisance » (one in each townward, which pay cash for regular or temporary relief and assist at home by physicians and chemists sick people or provide at the « Dispensaires » both consultations and chemistry. No expense is spared by the « Département de la Seine », namely the Town and its Suburbs, to relieve poor children: The Assistance

publique pays numerous sums to abandoned mothers for the purpose of bringing up their children and to orphans. Sterilised milk is delivered free and the babies are looked over at home by lady visitors and at the « Consultations de nourrissons » by physicians. More than 55.000 abandoned children (foundlings) are also brought up by the Assistance publique: therefore the Directeur de l'Assistance publique is according to the law the guardian of the Foundlings from Paris and its Suburbs. Those children are all boarded in the country, far from Paris, and a few are in the technical schools for gardening, housekeeping, printing and cabinetwork. This book was printed at Montévrain by the Pupils of the Assistance publique.

Of course the Directeur de l'Assistance publique wants numerous clerks, more than 900, besides hospitalstaffs including about 6.000 attendants and 1.500 workmen.

Several of the Paris hospitals owe their origin to very ancient foundations. Before the Revolution of 1789, there were at Paris three main Relief-institutions: « Hôtel-Dieu », one of the eldest, both hospital and almshouse, the « Hôpital général » with five hospitals: la Pitié, Bicêtre, la Salpêtrière, Sainte-Pélagie, Saint-Esprit (for orphans), and the « Grand Bureau des Pauvres » for outdoor Relief. An historical sketch would be very interesting and the « Archives » or Record office of the Administration générale de l'Assistance publique is full of ancient charters and titles of every kind. Some of the most uncomfortable hospitals are pulled down, for instance the hospital of the « Saint-Esprit » which was standing near the Hôtel de Ville on the late « place de Grève », to day « place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville ». Towards 1802, the « Administration générale de l'Assistance publique » was established, with a board of governors, the « Conseil général des hospices ». In 1849, a General Director took the place of this board, but with the same way of managing amalgamated hospitals, outdoor Relief and Foundling, and thus the Director is in any case responsible for the whole administration treatment medical excepted.

There is to consider the main features of the administration as a most useful novelty, with great benefit both to

the patients and to Medical Teaching and Science. For, all hospital Physicians and Surgeons and other special practitioners are chosen after a competitive examination. The same examination is to be used for all Paris hospitals and the « Médecins des hôpitaux » as a private body, examine and choose their successors; they give every day their teachings before the very beds of the patients in all hospitals. At the Faculty of Medicine, the students receive general teaching; at the hospital they learn the medical practice. Competitive examinations, — in France you get everywhere competitive examinations — design the best students to be « Externes », namely to come every day and dress the patients, — hence the word: Dresser, — to investigate diseases, to observe and record; they study in succession every kind of diseases, because all diseases are treated in the hospitals of the Assistance publique. After a course of training to hospital practice, during 2 years, a second competitive examination elects a few of them as « Internes »; they become in fact assistants to a « chef de service » namely to a Physician or a Surgeon who attends to two or three wards. They board at the hospital and during the night, are their substitutes to all emergencies. By these means, the medical staff is settled with the most skillful Physicians and students. Such a characteristic is to mention: the Assistance publique is daily connected with the « Faculté de Médecine », every hospital is a suitable institution for teaching; numerous premises are besides specially equipped for lectures: the « Cliniques de la Faculté », with every appliances requisited in a modern school, and we must at last mention the post mortem room, the « Amphithéâtre d'anatomie » of the Assistance publique, well known as « Clamart » for the study of anatomy. Such an union between science and practice for the poor people is to be looked upon as the happy result of the amalgamation of the hospitals to a sole administration.

Other results, just as practical, are generally striking at first sight about the « centralization »: Purchasing for all establishments at one time allows to obtain very cheap prices, as well as best quality. Therefore the administration has a central butchery and buys every day a whole

train with oxen and other animals. At the « Boucherie centrale », the cattle are killed : the lower grade pieces are sold again and the best sent to our in patients. The same way is used for supplying bread, butter, vegetable and eggs, wine and other articles for bedding, clothing and linen. I do not need say the different benefits of this management. We desire indeed lowest prices, because recently the expenses were growing in connection with food improvement both for in patients, attendants and nurses.

I succeeded to apply the regulations of May the first 1903, which were prepared by Mr. Ch. Mourier, the late Director, and they have shown to be very profitable to our nurses and attendants who are also amalgamated to one only staff; they get higher salaries, shorter work, more rest, paid holidays, higher pensions on retirement and other advantages, in order that the Assistance publique henceforth may ask more from its attendants. But we must mention that our hospital staff is of a quite another kind than English nurses : the nuns were lately established in every hospital and therefore attendants could not hope serious advancement. The nuns had always the first place. By mean of the « Écoles municipales d'infirmières », we get nurses which Physicians appreciate highly: and it is the best way to judge them. Our visitors will meet several nurses, which are no more young and attend to the patients since a long time and have always performed their duty. They are perhaps too neighbour to the poor people as to bear comparison to so ladylike English nurses; what we can say is that they enter into the feelings of our patients, and know how to speak and how to comfort poor people. Moreover, of course next opening « École d'infirmières », comfortable Home for training of the chief-nurses, which is presently built at the « Salpêtrière », will have an influence on the appearance of the whole staff. We are glad to make a profit with english pattern.

Late us mention also that our hospital staff is today separated in to nurses to attend and dress patients and servants; and female staff takes the place of men. Before making your mind about our hospital staff, I think it right to mention besides the above said « centralization »

a second feature at Paris that is to say : the Administration générale de l'Assistance publique is obliged in any case to admit the patients, even if the wards are full. Therefore the visitors will see perhaps extra-beds, namely the « bran-cards » which are too numerous during winter. The Assistance publique is in fact an official Administration and nobody would admit that it would not have the means to maintain and treat the patients requisiting admission however numerous they may be.

Its resources are limited : nevertheless need is unbounded : the « Conseil municipal » as well as the public opinion would not allow patients to miss the help they are entitled to ask for. And, of course, with 50 in patients instead of 30 in the ward, staff is overworked. Under all circumstances the staff is always equal to the task ; I am glad to say so.

Poor people are indeed accustomed to be kept up, so well as children or old parents. But every body even the wealthy are of opinion that the hospital must come in help to any emergencies : the Assistance publique is a public service. Poor people of course are admitted without charge : when able to pay, the Administration claims always, so far as possible, the maintenance costs. But everywhere reigns the principle of free and unrestricted admission for the sick poor, the only condition being to be Paris inhabitant. And inquiry is most easy : the « Bureaux de bienfaisance » in every town ward know the paupers who came upon the parish, as well as the poor who received temporary relief : the various departments of the same office, the Assistance publique, are in connection and send one another every inquiry. Thus the Assistance publique keeps away numerous regular beggars who in fact live up on the private benefaction at Paris.

The Assistance publique keeps away also people which may support medical expenses, by the same mean of its home visiting office with male and female « visiteurs ». The inquiries are very accurate, because most resources of the Budget come from town subsidy, namely the hospitals as well as outdoor Relief is supported by citizens of Paris.

The « Conseil municipal de Paris » gives every year to the Assistance publique such a subsidy that the

expenses will be paid and I was lately fortunate enough to obtain from the City of Paris 45.000.000 of francs (about £ 1.800.000) to the purpose of rebuilding the eldest and most inconvenient hospitals and of improving others. And so the english Physicians will meet almost everywhere workingmen and works and I hope they will look to such a view as to the advantage of our patients.

Are presently in way of rebuilding or improving or completing with new wings the following hospitals :

Cochin and Ricord ;

Aubervilliers (for infectious diseases) ;

Pitié ;

Hôtel-Dieu annexe (remainder of the old Hôtel-Dieu, to be soon pulled down) ;

Home for training of the nurses (at the Salpêtrière) ;

Maritime Hospital at Berck-sur-Mer, near Boulogne (for children) ;

Maritime Sanatorium at Hendaye (Basses-Pyrénées) (for children) ;

Herold (for children) ;

Saint-Antoine ;

Lariboisière ;

Necker ;

Saint-Louis ;

Forges-les-Bains (Seine-et-Oise) (home for sick nurses) ;

Aulnay-sous-Bois (Seine-et-Oise) and Saint-Firmin, near Chantilly (two almshouses).

The Assistance publique is compelled to support such charges that it is impossible for it to have a little something extra in its hospitals and to show any thing that should be not strictly required for the treatment of sick poor. Therefore the visitors do not see flowers or pictures on walls : it is a luxury to us.

The Director and the Guardians of the Assistance publique are pleased that sick and poor people are assisted according to the requests of the Physicians, and mainly that the most possible number of patients and poor people get Relief.

G. MESUREUR,

DIRECTEUR DE L'ADMINISTRATION GÉNÉRALE
DE L'ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE A PARIS.

II

A few informations about Budget, assisted people, and hospital staff

YEARLY BUDGET FOR 1905

Expenses 66.059.489 francs, about £ 2.642.400
Resources 66.059.489 francs, about £ 2.642.400

I. — Hospitals and Almshouses

- a. *Inmates* :
- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 14.640 | beds in hospitals for sick adults and children; |
| 1.066 | beds in almshouses for sick old people; |
| 1.988 | beds for lunatics. |
| <u>17.724</u> | beds for sick people. |
| 10.674 | beds for old and infirm people (almshouses); |
| 1.150 | miscellaneous beds. |
| <u>29.548</u> | beds are in use. |
- upon the whole
- b. *Annual expenses* for hospital staff 6.300.000 francs (£ 252.000), for hospital workmen: 1.600.000 francs (£ 64.000).
- c. *Annual food supply* in hospitals and almshouses:
- Bread 6.000.000 kil.
Butcher meat 2.850.000 kil.
Wine 4.000.000 litres, about 110.000 bush.
Milk 5.400.000 litres, about 148.500 bush.
Rum and spirits for medical comforts 60.000 litres, about 1.650 bush.
- d. *On an average* the hospital daily cost is 3 fr. 76, the almshouse daily cost: 1 fr. 92.

II. — Out door Relief and Home visiting

Sick assisted at home yearly 152.000; physicians are consulted yearly 77.000 times.
Annuals expenses for temporary relief and regular relief 10 millions of francs, about £ 400.000.

III. — Foundlings: 52.700

Children put to the country at nursing, or to boarding (33.000), or on wages (19.000), and in technical schools (500); at the foundling house (200) = 52.700.

Annual expenses: 14 millions of francs, about £ 560.000.

REFORM OF THE HOSPITAL STAFF

Regulations of the 1st May 1903

The Staff attached to the service of the sick and other inmates includes:

83 nuns.

354 chief-nurses (male) and 976 ditto (female).

191 hospital nurses (male) and 1.386 ditto (female).

3.030 servants of both sexes.

The regulations of the 1st May 1903 completely separated the Staff of attendants on the sick from the Staff of servants, and raised the salaries of the sick-attendants as follows.

| CATAGORIES of THE STAFF | FORMER SALARIES | PRESENT SALARIES | |
|--|---|---|---|
| | Including board, lodging, fire and light, washing, in the building | Including board, lodging, fire and light, washing, in the building | Living outside and finding their own food, etc. |
| Nurses, either sex, 3 rd class. . . | 408 | 500 | 1.500 |
| — — 2 nd — . . . | 444 | 600 | 1.600 |
| — — 1 st — . . . | 468 | 700 | 1.700 |
| Chief-nurses either sex, 5 th class | 552 | 800 | 2.100 |
| — — 4 th — | 600 | 900 | 2.200 |
| — — 3 rd — | 700 | 1.000 | 2.300 |
| — — 2 nd — | 800 | 1.100 | 2.400 |
| — — 1 st — | 900 | 1.200 | 2.500 |
| Similar increases of salaries are also made to the servants of either sex. | | | |

Further advantages and improvements granted by the new regulations :

Formation of a new home for the training of nurses, receiving 150 boarders, and awarding « certificates of efficiency as qualified hospital female nurse in the Paris hospitals », after a two years course of study.

Reductions of the daily fourteen hours « on duty » to a maximum of twelve hours and a quarter (including meal-time).

One half-holiday a week, besides an annual vacation, are allowed, with salary to all employés: the yearly vacation being 21 days for male and female hospital-assistants and 25 days for warders of either sex.

The regulations fix regular periods during which the salary is continued in case of sickness, child-birth or military-service.

Payment of pensions on retirement from the service. Institution of a disciplinary committee at which the hospital Staff is represented.

The Staff of work people employed in hospitals have since 1903 enjoyed a yearly holiday and an increase of salary: and shortly, retiring pensions will also be granted to them.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES OF THE BUDGET

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Subsidy granted by the City of Paris. | 28.000.000 fr. about £ 1.120.000 |
| Income from lands, houses and personal property. | 6.500.000 — about £ 260.000 |
| Fees from sick in patients . . | 5.200.000 — about £ 208.000 |
| Private gifts | 4.200.000 — about £ 168.000 |
| Poors rates on theatre tickets. | 3.500.000 — about £ 140.000 |

PRINCIPAL EXPENSES

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Hospitals | 20.500.000 fr. about £ 820.000 |
| Out door Relief. | 12.500.000 — about £ 500.000 |
| Almshouses | 10.000.000 — about £ 400.000 |
| Foundlings | 14.000.000 — about £ 560.000 |



III

A brief Notice
about the visited Hospitals







HÔTEL-DIEU

DIRECTEUR : M. JORET

The old Hôtel-Dieu, of which the origins are so very ancient that they are not well known, was pulled down in 1877 and new buildings were established from 1865 to 1877 on the other part of the Ile de la Cité, close to the new Place de l'Hôtel-de-Ville. The old Hôtel-Dieu was established on both the banks of the small river and on two bridges; one building was kept, viz. the Hôtel-Dieu annexe which is to be very soon pulled down, as soon as the Pitié will be rebuilt to receive the lying-in wards. Every visitor should see the eldest church in Paris, the church of the Hôtel-Dieu and belongs to the Assistance publique: Saint-Julien-le-Pauvre, to be reached by the rue de la Bûcherie and the small lane Saint-Julien-le-Pauvre.

The new Hôtel-Dieu shows the way in which a hospital was built thirty years ago and these heavy buildings were often censured. The space was very short indeed.

Hôtel-Dieu admits all general diseases, with Depart-

ments for Ophthalmological cases, for Nervous diseases and Lying-in, 885 beds. 15.000 patients are received yearly. Hospital staff: 36 nuns, 13 male and 4 female warders, 89 nurses, 135 servants.

In patients wards

Physicians :

- Dr. DIEULAFOY, professeur (salles St-Christophe, Ste-Jeanne, 42 m., 26 w.);
 MUSÉLIER (salles St-Louis, Ste-Marie, 26 m., 42 w.);
 BRISSAUD, professeur agrégé (salles St-Charles, Ste-Madeleine, 41 m., 31 w.);
 FAISANS (salles St-Augustin, Ste-Monique, 26 m., 26 w.);
 BALLET (salles St-Thomas, Ste-Anne, 41 m., 38 w.);
 PETIT (salles St-Denis, Ste-Martine, 26 m., 26 w.);
 LAMY (salles St-Bernard, St-Raphaël, 76 m., médecine annexe);
 LEGRY (salles St-Antoine, St-Pierre, 82 m., médecine annexe).

Surgeons :

- Dr. LE DENTU, professeur (salles St-Landry, N.-Dame, St-Jean, 50 m., 46 w.);
 LUCAS-CHAMPIONNIÈRE (salles St-Côme, Ste-Marthe, 26 m., 31 w.).

Ophthalmologist :

- Dr. DE LAPERSONNE, professeur (salles St-Julien, Ste-Agnès, Crèche, 40 m., 19 w.).

Accoucheur :

- Dr. CHAMPETIER DE RIBES (salles Maternité, Baudelocque, Mauriceau, 53 b.).— Dr. BOUFFE DE ST-BLAISE, assistant.

Internes en médecine, 17 ; externes en médecine, 58.

Chemist : VILLEJEAN.

Out patients consultations

| | | Yearly |
|--------------------------|---|--------|
| Physician | Dr. ENRIQUEZ (Dr. AUDISTÈRE, assistant) | 14.500 |
| Surgeon | Dr. MARION (Dr. COTTU, assistant) | 27.500 |
| Gynæcological diseases | Dr. PR. LE DENTU | 1.800 |
| Otorhinolaryngology . . | Dr. GUISEZ | 4.200 |
| Ophthalmology | Dr. DE LAPERSONNE | 36.300 |
| Lying-in | Dr. CHAMPETIER DE RIBES (Dr. BOUFFE DE ST-BLAISE, assistant) | 1.450 |
| Dental | Dr. PIETKIEWICZ (Dr. GOURC, assistant) | 6.560 |
| Hernia | Dr. LUCAS-CHAMPIONNIÈRE | 4.160 |
| Nervous diseases | Dr. BALLET, samedi | 1.300 |
| | Dr. BRISSAUD, mercredi | 1.100 |
| Heart diseases | Dr. MUSÉLIER | 300 |
| | | 99.170 |

Situated on the Parvis-Notre-Dame.

Reached by Bateaux-Parisiens, Metro, Hôtel de Ville; omnibus Batignoles-Jardin-des-Plantes, Saint-Sulpice-Villelte, etc., calling at Châtelet, or Palais de Justice.



SAINT-ANTOINE

DIRECTEUR : M. BRU

The hospital Saint-Antoine was established in the buildings of the ancient abbey Saint-Antoine-des-Champs, founded about 1198 : the buildings were enlarged by wings, Mr. Moïana by his bequest enabled the Assistance publique to build a new pavilion close to the boulevard Diderot (foundation Moïana) ; lately a new Lying-in ward was erected with modern requirements. The eldest wards are presently pulled down, and out patients department is now being rebuilt. Special attention is to be given to the X-Rays department for the examination of patients, and mainly to the X-Rays department for the treatment of cancer, with histological rooms for research works, with museum, etc.

Hospital staff includes 258 people, of whom 47 chief-nurses, 53 nurses, 158 servants, and 39 workmen or women. The beds are 900 in number, with extra beds very numerous in winter.

In patients wards

Physicians :

- Dr. HAYEM, professeur à la Faculté de médecine (salles Béhier, Bazin, Mořana, Vulpian (crèche), 94 b.);
 SIREDEY (salles Bichat, Malgaigne, Chomel, 73 b.);
 BÉCLÈRE (salles Magendie, Grisolle, 50 b.);
 THOINOT, agrégé de la Faculté, médecin légiste (salles Marjolin, Roux, Corvisart, 56 b.).
 VAQUEZ, agrégé de la Faculté (salles Damaschino, Lorrain, Littré, 68 b.);
 JACQUET (salles Aran, Broussais, Rostan, 69 b.);
 LE NOIR (salles Axenfeld, Andral, Barth, 74 b.);
 MOSNY (salles Louis, Nélaton, 55 b.).

Surgeons :

- Dr. MONOD, agrégé de la Faculté de médecine (salles Broca, Cruveilhier, 64 b.).— Dr. LAUNAY, assistant;
 BLUM (salles Dupuytren, Lisfranc, Gosselin, 74 b.).

Otorhinolaryngologist :

- Dr. LERMOYEZ (salles Itard, Isambert, Gosselin, 37 b.).— Drs. BELLIN, LAURENS, assistants.

Accoucheur :

- Dr. BAR, agrégé de la Faculté (Maternité, 65 b.). — Dr. BRINDEAU, agrégé de la Faculté, assistant.
 Internes en médecine; 18, externes, 67.

Chimist : HÉRET.

Out patients consultations

| | | Yearly |
|-------------------------------|--|--------|
| <i>Physician</i> | Dr. MACAIGNE (Agrégé de la Faculté) | 30.000 |
| <i>Surgeon</i> | Dr. THIÉRY | 60.000 |
| <i>Gynæcological diseases</i> | Dr. SIREDEY | 4.200 |
| | Dr. MONOD | 1.500 |
| | Dr. BLUM | 3.500 |
| | | 99.200 |

Situated boulevard Diderot, 55.

Reached by Métro, station Reuilly, by gare de Lyon (ten minutes far), by omnibus from Place de la Bastille, tramway Charenton-Place de la République, Montreuil-Châtelet.



COCHIN

DIRECTEUR : M. BARON

The hospital Cochin was established in 1782 by generous endowment of Cochin, vicar of Saint-Jacques-du-Haut-Pas ; but it consisted only of the small block on the rue Saint-Jacques. The grounds were of course used for the requisited enlargments and specially wood hovels were built on account of an epidemic twenty years ago. They were kept too long and we are pleased to see them being pulled down. Nevertheless there exists already today a modern building well equipped and the whole hospital, with the late Ricord hospital (venereal diseases,

men) is being rebuilt with every requirement for the treatment of every kind of diseases, including venereal diseases, for in and out patients. The cost is of more than £280.000.

The hospital, with the Annexe (late Ricord) contains 817 beds which are allotted as follows: medicine 229, surgery 271, venereal diseases 317. A Museum for venereal diseases contains many valuable specimens. Hospital staff: 249 people, of whom 29 chief-nurses, 15 warders, 84 female and male nurses, 86 servants, 44 workmen and women.

COCHIN

In patients wards

Physicians:

Dr. CHAUFFARD, agrégé de la Faculté de médecine (pavillon Claude-Bernard: salles Chauffard, Strauss, Hanot, Dujardin-Beaumetz: pavillon Potain: salle Delpeuch, 64 m., 20 w.);

WIDAL, professeur agrégé à la Faculté de médecine (salles Lasègue, Woilez, Beau, Briquet, Blache, Isolement, Baraque VI, 78 m., 67 w.).

Surgeons:

Dr. SCHWARTZ, professeur agrégé (salles Demarquay, Gosselin, Isolement, Richet, Sédillot, Lister, 41 m., 36 w.);

QUÉNU, professeur agrégé (salles Cochin, Boyer, Antheaume, Piel, Richet, Lorain, Bichat, 91 m., 40 w.);

RICHELOT, membre de l'Académie de médecine, professeur agrégé (pavillon Velpeau, 63 w.).

Internes en médecine, 12; externes, 40.

Chemist: GRIMBERT.

Out patients consultations

| | | Yearly |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Physician | Dr. CLAUDE | 11.748 |
| Surgeon | Dr. RICHE | 29.398 |
| Gynaecological diseases | Dr. RICHELOT | 1.858 |
| | | <hr/> 43.004 |

COCHIN ANNEXE RICORD

In patients wards

Physicians:

Dr. RENAULT (96 m.);

QUEYRAT (96 m.).

Surgeon:

Dr. HUMBERT, professeur agrégé de la Faculté de médecine (104 m.).

Internes en médecine, 3.

Out patients consultations

| | Yearly |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Dr. (the same as above) | 34.000 |

Situated 47, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Jacques, close to boulevard du Port-Royal.

Reached (see Maternité, p. 27).



LARIBOISIÈRE

DIRECTEUR : M. FAURE

The hospital Lariboisière was established partly by generous endowment of Comtesse de Lariboisière, in 1854, for a service of 600 beds; it consists presently of 990 without 200 or 300 extrabeds. Nevertheless it is one of the most convenient; the wards were arranged in pavilions on each side of a large ground and such a settlement was used often. The hospital Lariboisière, close to the gare du Nord, standing in a most active and populous part of Paris, receives yearly more than 20.000 in patients and 120.000 out patients. It admits every kind of general disease mentioned below including Lying-in; a school for the training of the nurses (for out-scholars only) is annexed. Many improvements are presently carried out, mainly four operating theatres and out patients departments are built, bath-department and kitchen are rebuilt.

Lately a new block, equipped with all modern requirements was built for urinal cases and is named: Service Civile.

Attendants staff: 315 people, of whom 62 chief-nurses, 9 nurses to the operating theatres, 96 nurses, 144 servants. Working staff: 115 people.

In patients wards

Physicians :

Dr. LANDRIEUX (salles Bouley, Trousseau, Langle A, 55 m., 68 w.);
O. TAPRET (salles Bazin, Louis, Crèche, 50 m., 68 w.);
BRAULT (salles Lasègue, M. Raynaud, Langle B, 55 m., 68 w.);
LE GENDRE (salles Grisolle, Bernütz, 55 m., 50 w.);
GALLIARD (salles Rabelais, Aran, 55 m., 50 w.).

Surgeons :

Dr. PEYROT, sénateur, membre de l'Académie de médecine, agrégé de la Faculté ; SOULIGOUX, assistant (salles Nélaton, Denonvilliers, Voillemier, Ovariectomie, 115 m., 70 w.);
REYNIER, agrégé de la Faculté (salles Ambroise Paré et Gosselin, 65 m., 70 w.);
POIRIER, membre de l'Académie de médecine, professeur à la Faculté (salles Chassaing et E. Roy, 60 m., 65 w.);
HARTMANN, professeur à la Faculté de médecine (urinal diseases department) (salles Civiale et Lailler, 42 m., 30 w.).— Dr. LEBRETON, assistant.

Otorhinolaryngologist :

Dr. SEBILEAU, agrégé de la Faculté (10 m., 12 w.). — Dr. GRIVOT, GIBERT, assistants.

Ophthalmologist :

Dr. MORAX (salles Davrie et Demours, 10 m., 10 w.).— Dr. CHAILLOUS, assistant.

Accoucheur :

Dr. BONNAIRE, agrégé de la Faculté (maternité, 76 w., 56 berceaux).
Internes en médecine, 21 ; externes en médecine, 81.

Chemist Dr. PATEIN.

Out patients consultations

| | | Yearly |
|--------------------------------|--|--------|
| <i>Physician</i> | Dr. GOUGET (Dr. LEGROUX, suppléant) | 20.000 |
| <i>Surgeon</i> | Dr. SAVARIAUD (Dr. FREDET, suppléant) | 15.000 |
| <i>Gynæcological diseases</i> | Dr. LANDRIEUX | 2.000 |
| <i>Urinal diseases</i> | Dr. HARTMANN | 32.000 |
| <i>Laryngology</i> | Dr. SEBILEAU | 25.000 |
| <i>Ophthalmology</i> | Dr. MORAX | 5.000 |
| <i>Lying-in</i> | Dr. BONNAIRE | 3.000 |
| <i>Electric Treatment</i> . . | Dr. HIRSCHMANN | 13.000 |
| <i>Dental</i> | Dr. RODIER (Dr. CAPDEPONT, assistant) | 2.500 |

117.500

X-Rays Room Mr. VAILLANT (chef de laboratoire).

Situated 2, rue Ambroise-Paré, close to the gare du Nord and boulevard Magenta.

Reached by Métro, station Barbès ; omnibus, tramways to rue de Dunkerque and boulevard Magenta.



BOUCICAUT

DIRECTEUR : M. LONGEPIERRE

M^{me} Boucicaut having done a large general bequest to the Assistance publique, a quite modern hospital was built in 1897 in Grenelle's populous ward and visitors get to see at Boucicaut's hospital the last and most comfortable buildings as well as modern fittings. The system of small pavilions, isolated on a large ground having only few number of beds, and completely separated has been applied as much as possible. Therefore this hospital staff must be very numerous and the daily cost runs high : but indeed the view is very pleasant and in patients are provided with all convenience : dininghall, winter garden, etc. An under ground way connects every pavilion with admission office, kitchen, etc.

The hospital contains 254 beds, allotted as follows :

In patients

Physician :

Dr. LETULLE (salles Jean-Petit, Ste-Marguerite, Villemin, Davilliers, M. Moring, 102 beds).

Surgeon :

Dr. CHAPUT (salles St-Jacques, Strauss, Pasteur, Vésale, Demarquay, 90 beds).

Lying-in :

Dr. DOLÉRIS (salle Moreau de la Salle, 37 beds, 25 craddles).

Internes en médecine, 4; externes, 23.

Out patients

| | | Yearly |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Physician</i> . . . | Dr. BEZANÇON | 5.799 |
| | Dr. POULAIN, suppléant. | |
| <i>Surgeon</i> . . . | Dr. MICHON | 10.589 |
| | Dr. BLANDIN, suppléant | |
| <i>Laryngology</i> . | Dr. COLLINET | 1.500 |
| <i>Ophthalmology</i> | Dr. WUILLEMONET | 2.500 |
| <i>Dental</i> | Dr. DIDSURY | 500 |
| | | 20.888 |

Hospital staff: 10 nuns, 7 warders (male and female), 23 nurses, 52 servants; 24 workmen.

Situated 62, rue de la Convention.

Reached by Bateaux-Parisiens (pier pont de Grenelle), by Invalides Railway (station pont de Grenelle), by tramway Louvre-Versailles-Saint-Cloud (station pont de Grenelle), tramway Boulogne-Montreuil (rue de la Convention), by Metro (station Passy and bateau from Passy to pont de Grenelle); omnibus Javel-Gare Saint-Lazare, porte de Versailles-Louvre.



SAINT-LOUIS

DIRECTEUR : M. CARON

Saint-Louis is an old and architectural building and owes its origin to the plague : The King Henry IV established it towards 1610 under the supervision of the famous architect Claude Vellefaux and Saint-Louis stays as a splendid model of ancient architecture. A visit will be paid to Saint-Louis, not only for architecture, but mainly to see the treatment of every kind of cutaneous and venereal diseases. It would be too long to mention every room or apparatus; we must only indicate the Museum Baretta, with all required, from living people moulded specimens and the Bibliothèque Feulard. Any interesting case is always to be found in the wards : from all points of France and colonies abnormal cases are sent to Saint-Louis and the visitors will see the leprosy, the new appliances for the scurfies, the light treatment of lupus, X-Rays department and Electric treatment (high frequency) of cancer, etc.

The hospital contains 1.221 beds and hospital staff includes 317 people, of whom 36 nuns, 3 chief-nurses, 20 warders, 117 nurses, 144 servants; 121 workmen and women. 14.036 in patients yearly.

In patients wards

Physicians :

Dr. GAUCHER, professeur à la Faculté de médecine (salles St-Louis, Henri IV, 42 m., 40 w.);
 HALLOPEAU (salles Bazin, Lugol, 80 m., 20 b., 30 w., 20 g.);
 DU CASTEL (salles Cazenave, Gibert, pavillon Gabrielle, 101 m., 34 w.);
 DANLOS (salles Bichat, Bielt, pavillon Émery, 70 m., 55 w.);
 BALZER (salles Devergie, Alibert, École Lailier, 42 m., 45 w., 237 b. and g.).
 DE BEURMANN (salles Hillairet, Lorry, 36 m., 32 w.).

Surgeons :

Dr. NÉLATON (salles Nélaton, Denonvilliers, Jamain, 36 m., 49 w.);
 RICARD (salles Cloquet, Gosselin, Cruveilhier, 40 m., 50 w.);
 GUINARD (pavillon m. 38, pavillon w. 44).

Accoucheur :

Dr. AUVARD (salle Paul Dubois, 40 w., 40 c.).

Dentist :

Dr. COMBE.— Dr. CHOMPRET, assistant.

Chemist : PORTES.

Internes en médecine, 19; externes, 51.

Out patients consultations

Physicians :

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------|
| Dr. HALLOPEAU | } | Yearly |
| DE BEURMANN. | | |
| GAUCHER. | | |
| DU CASTEL | | |
| DANLOS | | |
| BALZER | | |
| SÉE (assistant). | | |
| ÉMERY (assistant) | | |
| BRODIER (assistant). | | |
| FOURNIER (assistant) | | 102.649 |

Surgeon :

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Dr. GUILLEMAIN | 18.420 |
| (Dr. RENON, assistant) | |

Lying-in :

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Dr. AUVARD. | 1.173 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 122.242 |

Situated 40, rue Bichat.

Reached by omnibus Champ-de-Mars-Quai de Valmy, Trocadéro-Gare de l'Est; tramway Bastille-Clignancourt.



MATERNITÉ

DIRECTEUR : M. E. L'HUILLIER

The Maternité was established towards 1814 in the buildings of the late couvent of Port-Royal, and the old cloister of the « Jansenists » is yet to be seen.

But the old buildings are to day completed by a quite new block, equipped with all modern requirements and the services consist in 188 beds. The old buildings were modernised in their fittings to receive a Home for the training of 100 midwives and no School in France prevails on the Maternité School. With two other hospitals situated close by the « Clinique Baudelocque » and the « Clinique Tarnier » this Lying-in service secure more than 6.000 accouchements yearly ; 20 town midwives receive confined women in 120 beds, when they

cannot be admitted. The services consist of 188 beds, for confined women, sick or well, with separated boxes when secret required.

Hospital staff: 8 midwives, 17 chief-nurses, 7 warders, 18 nurses, 24 nurses (for suckling), 69 servants; 21 workmen.

Home for the training of midwives

Professors:

Dr. PORAK, accoucheur en chef, membre de l'Académie de médecine, membre du Conseil de surveillance de l'Assistance publique;
 POTOCKI, accoucheur adjoint;
 CHARRIN, physician, professeur au Collège de France;
 BEHAL, chemist;
 M^{lle} HÉNAULT, chief midwife.

Lying-in hospital

a. *Sick women:*
 Dr. CHARRIN (salles Mauriceau, Cruveilhier, Crèche, 45 beds).
 b. *Lying-in* (163 beds):
 Dr. PORAK, accoucheur en chef;
 POTOCKI, accoucheur adjoint;
 MACÉ, assistant;
 Internes en médecine, 3.

Out patients

| | | Yearly |
|-------------------------------|--|--------|
| <i>Pregnants.</i> | M ^{lle} HÉNAULT, chief midwife. | 4.433 |
| <i>Gynæcological cases</i> | Dr. PORAK | 1.500 |
| <i>Sick pregnants</i> | Dr. CHARRIN | 300 |
| <i>Babies</i> | Dr. MACÉ | 204 |
| <i>Dental</i> | Dr. BOUVET | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 6.517 |
| <i>Chemist.</i> | Dr. BÉHAL. | |

Situated 243, boulevard de Port-Royal.

Reached by tram Montparnasse-Bastille, gare de l'Est-Montrouge; omnibus Tombe-Issoire-Montholon; railway Luxembourg-Sceaux-Limours (station Port-Royal).



BRETONNEAU

DIRECTEUR : M. BARBIER

The hospital Bretonneau for children, built towards 1901, is a model of what is required from a hospital in France at the present time. The services consist of 261 beds, with about 134 extrabeds, with large out patients department. Boys and girls are admitted into the hospital up to the age of fifteen years, but every case is admitted, including special wards for infectious diseases. The Assistance publique has indeed, at Berck-sur-Mer (Pas-de-Calais) a maritim hospital for hip deviation and osseous tuberculars; at Hendaye, in the Basses-Pyrénées, a maritim sanatorium for scrofulous and cocak children; and there is a convalescent home at Forges-les-Bains, near Limours (Seine-et-Oise), and another at La Roche-Guyon, on the Seine River, near Mantes (Seine-et-Oise), where they stay as long as necessary.

Hospital staff : 130 people, of whom 18 chief-nurses, 7 warders, 56 nurses, 43 servants, 7 workmen.

In patients wards

Physicians :

Dr. SEVESTRE, membre de l'Académie de médecine (pavillon Archambault : salles Molland, J. Simon, Crèche; pavillons Roger, Barrier, Legroux, Triboulet, Parrot, 44 b., 44 g., 16 b. and g.).
 JOSIAS, membre de l'Académie de médecine, vice-président du Conseil d'hygiène publique et de salubrité du département de la Seine (pavillon Archambault : salles Barthez, Labric, Pouponnière; pavillon Bouchut (salle Ollivier); pavillon Parrot, 12 b., 12 g., 52 b. and g.).

Surgeons :

Dr. FÉLIZET, chef de service.
 VILLEMIN, assistant (pavillon Flaubert : salles Verneuil, Bergeron, Crèche; pavillon Marjolin : salles St-Germain, Nicaise, 10 b., 10 g., 61 b. and g.).

Chemist : HERISSEY.

Internes en médecine, 5; externes, 18.

Out patients consultations

| | | Yearly |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| <i>Physicians</i> | Drs. SEVESTRE et JOSIAS | 24.000 |
| <i>Surgeon</i> | Dr. FÉLIZET | 26.000 |
| <i>Dental</i> | Dr. QUEUDOT | 500 |
| <i>Chef de laboratoire</i> | Dr. TOLLEMER. | |
| | | 50.500 |

Situated 2, rue Carpeaux (near the cimetière Montmartre).

Reached by Métro, station place Clichy; omnibus Montmartre-Saint-Germain-des-Prés, Montmartre-Porte Rapp; tramway place Clichy.



SALPÊTRIÈRE

DIRECTEUR : M. MONTREUIL

Few words are only needed to explain the different departments of the Salpêtrière, but a whole book would be required for description of the quarters of that small town : for it contains indeed together an almshouse for old and infirm female people, a lunatic asylum, an infirmary for old people, in patients wards (nervous diseases), an hospital for paralysed and epileptic, an asylum for abnormal, idiot and epileptic children, a reformatory school for indisciplined girls (foundlings) besides medical and surgical wards and out patients department. The old buildings date from the XVIIth century and the Salpêtrière was used as almshouse for women and as prison for prostitute. There exists to day every kind of hospital or almshouse department and we must reluctantly stand with an incomplete account of that interesting institute of which the English visitors will mainly see nervous diseases department.

Upon the whole the Salpêtrière services consist of 3,834 beds, allotted as follows. In patients wards: 271 beds; old and infirm people: 2,574; epileptic adults 163; children 45; reformatory school 60; lunatics (female) 724.

To mention also: a School for nurses (day scholars); Home for the training of nurses (being built); X-Rays department; Electric treatment department.

NEUROLOGY WARDS

In patients

Dr. RAYMOND, professeur; — CLAUDE, agrégé, assistant (40 m., 71 w.);
DÉJERINE, professeur (27 w.).

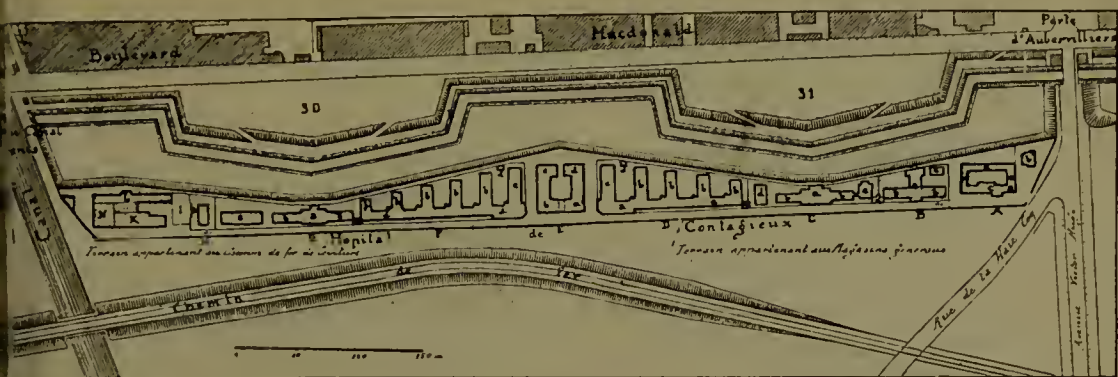
Out patients

| | | Yearly |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| <i>Nervous diseases</i> | Dr. RAYMOND | 2,750 |
| <i>Surgery</i> | Dr. VILLEMIN | 500 |
| <i>Mental diseases</i> | Dr. CHARPENTIER | 10,000 |

Internes, 10; externes, 17.

Situated 47, boulevard de l'Hôpital, near the gare d'Austerlitz.

Reached by Bateaux-Parisiens (pier Austerlitz); tramways Concorde-Bonneuil, Montparnasse-Bastille, Gare de Lyon-Alma.



AUBERVILLIERS

HOSPITAL FOR CONTAGIOUS

(being built at the Porte d'Aubervilliers)

The late hospital of contagious was burnt last June 1904 instead of being pulled down, so that the contagious germs might not be diffused. It is built on the same ground, along the « Fortifications » which separates it from the Town ; on other side runs the railway and lay the General Docks, in the most suitable situation for isolation. The ground is 800 m. long and 30 to 20 m. wide and the architect took advantage by such a conformation, in order to get some quite separated pavilions, with both ways, one « infectious » for the entrance of patients, and for other dangerous conveyance ; other « non infectious » for the food supply. To the same purpose of isolation, the door for entrance from non infectious side, when opened, is connected to the other door to side infectious, namely the ward, and the door to the ward is locked up mechanically, that no communication is able. The wards are very easy to clean and no roughness or hollow can keep germs : the window glasses are put without cavity into the window, quite level with the walls.

Every department is a complete hospital and the hospital staff do not need to get out : including home for nurses and every sanitary fittings required, the wards have also gardens for the convalescents. Two railways for the

attendance, on the « infectious » way, and in the underground way for the coal, etc.

Ventilating system named « Croise-Marie », is composed by a grating on a small hole, opened directly on the outside with a silk curtain to the ordinary course of pure air.

The hospital is divided in 11 departments.

References to the Map :

A. Administration: *a.* door-keeper; *b.* director; *c.* office; *d.* internes; *e.* staff;

B. Suspect department: *a.* sanitary fittings; *b.* rooms for patients (disposed for observation); *c.* staff; *d.* dead room;

C. Diphtheria department: *a.* sanitary fittings; *b.* wards; *c.* infants' ward (with mothers); *d.* staff;

D. Scarlatina department: *a.* patients rooms (for isolation); *b.* wards; *c.* staff;

E. Steward ship: *a.* kitchen; *b.* apothecaries' shop; *c.* linen store; *d.* general shop; upstairs staff home;

F. Small pox department (serious cases): *a.* rooms for isolation; *b.* wards; *c.* staff; *d.* out-door; *e.* dead department;

G. Small pox department (convalescents): *a.* sanitary fittings; *b.* wards; *c.* staff;

H. Bacteriological and histological rooms: *a.* case for experience animals;

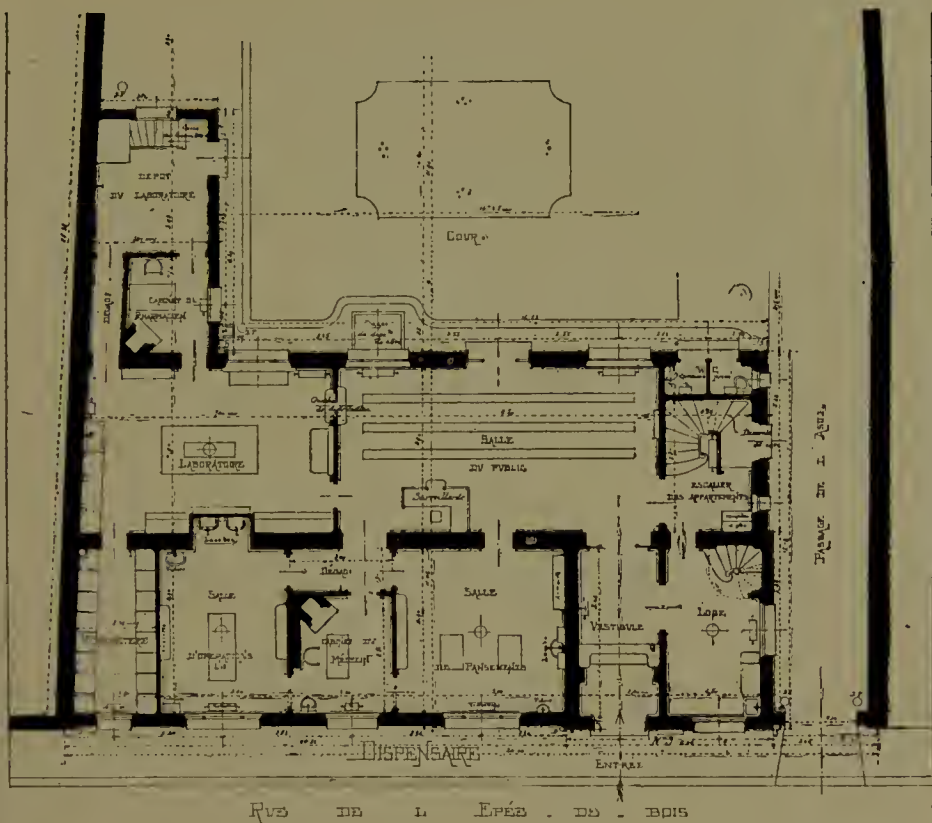
I. Coal yard; — L. Works; — K. Dead department; — N. Laundry.

« Infectious » way is along the railway (letters A B C D E F G H). « Not infectious » way is along the front 30 and 31 of the fortifications.

The hospital is managed for 300 in patients; but they will be certainly less than 300, except the case of an epidemy. The hospital is also built as to admit more than 300 in patients, if necessary. With 300 beds, the cost of one bed (building and suite) is an average of 7.500 francs, about £ 300.

Every ward is of course provided with all modern fittings and the requirements to scientific research as well as precautions against contagion are to be established.

Reached by tram. Opéra-Aubervilliers, Chapelle-Square-Monge (ten minutes far).



DISPENSAIRES

Dispensaire, 3, rue de l'Épée-de-Bois

In every town ward, connected with the Bureau de bienfaisance (see above page 3) there exists one or two « dispensaires ». Poor people may get at home, when sick, medical assistance and the Physicians of the « Bureaux de bienfaisance » chosen after a competitive examination, as well as the « Médecins des hôpitaux » are medical officers to assist at home or to be consulted in the « dispensaires ». The « dispensaires » are established with the purpose to treat sick people, when possible, in order they

need not go to the hospital as in patients when not absolutely needed by them. But the « Médecins des Bureaux de bienfaisance » have no medical scholars.

A visit will be paid to the dispensaire rue de l'Épée-de-Bois, which was now built with modern requirements, in a very closed space. It contains, besides waiting-room, a consulting-room and a dressing-room and a casualty operating theatre, with all necessary appliances; close by a chemist's shop for the free delivery of chemistry.

Physicians: Dr. ABRAMOFF.
Dr. AUDARD.

Situated rue de l'Épée-de-Bois, close to the rue Monge and the avenue des Gobelins.

Reached by the tramways Châtelet-Ivry-Bicêtre et Montparnasse-Bastille (avenue des Gobelins), by omnibus Notre-Dame-de-Lorette-Boulevard Saint-Marcel.

Dispensaire, 70, rue du Chemin-Vert

The same arrangements are to be seen as above.

Physicians: Dr. ROBERT.
Dr. GOLESCÉANO.

Situated 70, rue du Chemin-Vert, close to the boulevard Voltaire and mairie of XIth arrondissement.

Reached by tramways Cours de Vincennes-Louvre.

IV

A small Lexique

| | |
|---|---|
| Hôpital | Hospital. |
| Hospice | Alms-house. |
| Directeur | Director of the hospital or of the alms-house. |
| Économe | Deputy-Director for stewardship and accounts. |
| Employés. | Clerks. |
| Surveillante (avec étoile d'or à son bonnet). | Female chief-nurse for patients wards (with a gold star on the cap). |
| Surveillant (id.) | Chief-warder (do). |
| Surveillante (avec étoile d'argent à son bonnet). | Female warder (stewardship, kitchen shop, laundry, cellar) (with a silver star on the cap). |
| Surveillant (id.) | Male (do). |
| Infirmière et infirmier soignant | Nurse and male attendant on sick people. |
| Garçon et fille de service . . . | Male and female servant. |
| Panseuse | Nurse to the operating theatre. |
| École d'infirmières | School for nurse (day scholar). |
| École supérieure d'infirmières | Home for the training of nurses (being built at the Salpêtrière). |
| Salles de malades. | Patient wards. |
| Pavillon | Wing. |
| Consultation | Out patients department |
| Salle d'attente | Waitingroom. |
| — de pansement | Dressingroom. |
| — de repos | Rest room. |
| — d'opération | Operating theatre (casualty). |
| Service de malades | In patients department |
| | Every physician or surgeon has a department with two or three wards. |
| Lit | Bed. |
| Pancarte | Information note. |
| Feuille de température | Temperature bill. |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Salle d'opération | Operating theatre. |
| — d'appareils | Appliances room. |
| Étuve Pouponnel. | Dryheating stove. |
| Autoclave. | Steamheating stove (for sterilizing the dressing cloth). |
| Maternité. | Lying-in department |
| Salle de travail. | Accouchement ward. |
| Femme enceinte | Pregnant. |
| Accouchée | Delivered woman. |
| Sage-femme | Midwife. |
| Nourrice | Nurse (for suckling only). |
| | |
| Vestiaire | Cloak room. |
| Cuisine. | Kitchen. |
| Boucherie | Butchery. |
| Paneterie. | Bread room. |
| Laiterie | Dairy. |
| Épluchage | Vegetable sorting and washing. |
| Sommellerie | Cellar. |
| Pharmacie | Apothecaries' shop. |
| Tisanerie. | Decoction room. |
| Laboratoire du pharmacien. . | Chemist room. |
| Lingerie | Linen room. |
| Service des morts. | Dead department. |
| Salle d'autopsie. | Post mortem examination room. |
| Amphithéâtre d'anatomie. . . | Dissection room. |
| Clinique de la Faculté. . . . | Teaching department (of the Faculty). |
| | |
| Amphithéâtre des cours. . . . | Lecturing room. |
| Buanderie | Laundry. |
| Four à incinérer | Furnace to burn used dressing cloth. |
| | |
| Service des bains. | Bath department. |
| Laboratoire de radiographie . | X - Rays department (for examination). |
| Laboratoire de radiothérapie . | X - Rays department (for treatment). |
| Photothérapie. | Finsen light department. |
| Radiateur. | Steam coil. |
| | |
| Dispensaire. | Outdoor medical Relief. |
| | House for consultation for outpatients only and shop for free delivery of chemistry. |

V

List of English visitors

Paris, May, 11th - 13th 1905

Président : **Sir William Broadbent Bart.**, K. C. V. O., 84, Brook Street, London W.

Wakley Jr., Mr. T., 423, Strand, London W. C. (*Rédacteur du Lancet*).

Williams, Dr. Dawson, 2, Agar Street, Strand, London W. C. (*Rédacteur du British Medical Journal*; secrétaire général du Comité anglais).

Surgeon-General, A. Keogh C. B., Director general Army Medical Services, 68, Victoria Street, London S. W.

Lieut.-Col. M. W. Russell, Deputy Assistant Director general Army Medical Services, 68, Victoria Street, London S. W.

Lieut.-Col. B. M. Skinner, Secretary Army Medical Advisory Board, 68, Victoria Street, London S. W.

Sir John Tyler (Ret), 32, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park Sq., London W.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Kiallmark, 5, Pembridge Gardens, London W.

Lieut.-Col. J. Anderson J. M. S., 25, Old Burlington Street, London W.

Allbutt, Prof. Clifford, St. Radegund's, Cambridge.

Broadbent, Dr., 35, Seymour Street, Portman Sq., London W.

Broadbent, Dr. W., Brunswick Place, Brighton, Sussex.

Bryant, Dr., 8, Mansfield Street, Cav. Sq., London W.

Bunch, Dr. J. L., 116, Piccadilly, London W.

Craig, Dr. Jas., 118, Merrion Square, Dublin, Ireland.

Day, Dr. J. H., The House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork Street, Dublin.

Duckworth, Sir D., 11, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, London W.

Ewart, Dr. Wm., 33, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London W.

Fowler, Dr. K., 35, Clarges Street, Mayfair, London W.

Gibson, Prof. G. A., 3, Drumshengh Gardens, Edinburgh N. B.

Habershon, Dr., 88, Harley Street, London W.

Hood Dr. Donald, 43, Green Street, Park Lane, London W.

Leslie, Dr. M., 26, Harley Street, London W.

Dr. James Mackenzie, 68, Bank Parade, Bursaley, Lancashire.

Macnamara, Dr. E. D., 38, New Cavendish Street, London W.
Moore, Sir J. W., 40, Fitzwilliam Square West, Dublin.
Murray, Dr. G. R., 9, Ellison Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Nixon, Sir C.-J., 2, Merrion Square North, Dublin, Ireland.
Oliver, Prof. T., 7, Ellison Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Pasteur, Dr., 4, Chandos Street, Cav. Sq., London W.
Peacocke, Dr. G., 14, Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin, Ireland.
Philip, Dr. R. W., 45, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh N. B.
Pitt, Dr. N., 15, Portland Place, London W.
Pope, Dr. F. M., 4, Prebent Street, Leicester.
Pye-Smith, Dr., 48, Brook Street, London W.
Rankin, Dr. G., 4, Chesham Street, Belgrave Sq., London S. W.
Roberts, Dr. F., 102, Harley Street, London W.
Saundby, Prof. R., 140, Great Charles Street, Birmingham.
Schorstein, Dr., 11, Portland Place, London W.
Skerritt, Dr. Markham, Ivor House, Durdham Park, Clifton, Bristol.
Tanner, Dr. J., 19, Queen Anne Street, London W.
Williams, Dr. Leonard, 8, York Street, Portmann Sq., London W.

Bateman, Dr. F. G. H., Heath End, Blackheath S. E.
Browne, Dr. S., The Mill House, Warwick.
Creasy, Dr. L. E., 35 a, Wetbeck Street, London W.
Eastes, Mr. G., 35, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, London W.
Gay, Dr., 137, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London S. W.
Gubb., Dr. A., Mustapha Superieur, Algiers and Aix-les-Bains, Savoie, France.
Joll, Dr. Boyd, 8, Hanger Lane, Ealing Common, London W.
Livesay, Dr. W., Sudbury, Derby.
Mark, Dr. L. P., 49, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, London W.
Segundo, Dr. de, 6, Brook Street, London W.
Stansby, Dr. C. J., 56, Ludgate Hill, London E. C.

Beevor, Dr. C. E., 135, Harley Street, London W.
Bramwell, Mr. Byrom, 23, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh N. B.
Collier, Dr. Stansfield, 57, Wimpole Street, London W.
Mott, Dr. F. W. F. R. S., 25, Nottingham Place, London W.
Ogilvie, Dr. G., 22, Welbeck Street, London W.
Jones, Dr. R., Cleybury, Woodford Bridge, Essex.
Savage, Dr., 3, Henrietta Street, Cav. Sq., London.
Wood, Dr. Outtersen, 40, Margaret Street, Cav. Sq., London.

Bokenham, Dr. T. J., 10, Devonshire Street, Portland Place, London W.
Grunbaum, Prof. A. B., School of Medicine, The University, Leeds, Yorkshire.
Mc Culloch, Dr. H. D., Bassendean, Christchurch, Bournemouth.

Murrel, Dr. G. H. F., 17, Welbeck Street, London W.
Nuttall, Dr. G. H. F., 3, Cranmer Road, Cambridge.
Stirling, Prof. W., Victoria University, Manchester.
Sir Landes Brunton, 10, Stratford Place, London W.
Thomson, Prof. A., Department of Human Anatomy, University Museum, Oxford.
Waller, Dr. A. D. F. R. S., Director, Physiological Laboratory, University of London, S. Kensington, London S. W.

Ballance, Mr. C. A., 106, Harley Street, London W.
Barling, Mr. G., 87, Cornwall Street, Birmingham.
Barnard, Mr. H. L., Wimpole Street, London W.
Ball, Sir C. B., 24, Merrion Square, Dublin, Ireland.
Battle, Mr. W. H., 49, Harley Street, London W.
Berry, Mr. J., 21, Wimpole Street, London W.
Bickersteth, Mr. R. A., 10, Rodney Street, Liverpool.
Bloxam, Mr. Astley., 75, Grosvenor Street, London W.
Boyd, Mr. Stanley, 134, Harley Street, London W.
Brook, Mr. W. P., Longlands House, Swansea, S. Wales.
Cathcart, Mr. C. W., 44, Melville Street, Edinburgh.
Edwards, Dr. S., 55, Harley Street, London W.
Evans, Mr. Laming, 36, Bryanston Street, Gt. Cumberland Pl., London.
Eve, Mr. F., 125, Harley Street, London W.
Freyer, Mr. P. J., 46, Harley Street, London W.
Goodsall, Mr. D. H., Devonshire Place, Up. Wimpole St., London.
Gould, Mr. Pearce, 10, Queen Anne Street, London W.
Harmer, Mr. W. D., The Warden's House, St. Bartholomew's Hosp., London E. C.
Harrisson, Mr. R., 6, Lower Berkeley Street, London W.
Hutchinson Jr. Mr. J., 1, Park Crescent, Portland Pl., London.
Keetley, Mr. C. R. B., 56, Grosvenor Street, London W.
Kellock, Mr. T. H., 8, Queen Anne Street, London W.
Lane, Mr. E., 46, Queen Anne Street, London W.
Lentaigne, Mr. J., 42, Merrion Square, Dublin, Ireland.
Lockwood Mr. C. B., 19, Upper Berkeley St., Portman Sq., London W.
Macewen, Sir W., 3, Woodside Crescent, Charing Cross, Glasgow N. E.
Makins, Mr. G. H., 47, Charles Street, Berkeley Sq., London.
Moynihan, Mr. B. G. A., 33, Park Square, Leeds, Yorkshire.
Openshaw, Mr. T. H., 16, Wimpole Street, London W.
Owen, Mr. E., 64, Gt. Cumberland Place, London W.
Robinson, Mr. B., 1, Upper Wimpole Street, London W.
Robson, Mr. M., 8, Park Crescent, Portland Pl., London.
Ryall, Mr. C., 51, Queen Anne Street, London W.
Smith, Mr. E. Noble, 24, Queen Anne Street, London W.
Southam, Mr. F. A., 13, St. John Street, Manchester.
Taylor Mr. W., 32, Harcourt Street, Dublin, Ireland.

Thomas, Dr. J. Lynn, 21, Windsor Place, Cardiff. S. Wales.
Thorburn, Mr. W., 2, St. Peter's Square, Manchester.
Tyson, Dr., 10, Langhorne Gardens, Folkestone, Kent.
Wallace, Mr. G., 26, Upper Wimpole Street, London W.
Wallis, Mr. F. C., 197, Harley Street, London W.
Wright, Mr. G. A., 16, John Street, Manchester.

Bennett, Dr. F. D., 34, Weymouth Street, London W.
Davis, Dr., 60, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Sq., London.
Hewitt, Dr., 14, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Sq., London.
Berkeley, Dr. G. H. Comyns, 53, Wimpole Street, London W.
Boulton, Dr. F. and M^{me}, 15, Seymour Street, Portman Sq., London W.
Boxalle, Dr. R. and M^{me}, 40, Portland Place, London W.
Dakin, Dr. W. R., 8, Grosvenor Street, London.
Eden, Dr. T. W., 26, Queen Anne Street, London W.
Gibbons, Dr. R. A., 29, Cadogan Place, London S. W.
Mc Cann, Dr., 5, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London W.
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Morrisson Dr. James, 11, Brook Street, Hanover Sq., London W.
Smith, Mr. A. J., 30, Merrion Square, Dublin, Ireland.
Sunderland, Dr. S. P., 11, Cavendish Place, Cav. Sq., London W.

Ashby, Dr. H., 13, St. John Street, Manchester.
Fletcher, Dr. Morley, 98, Harley Street, London W.
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Lucas, Mr. R. Clement, 50, Wimpole Street, London W.
Power, Mr. d'Arcy, 103, Chandos Street, Cavendish Sq., London W.
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Berry, Mr. G. A., 31, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.
Brailey, Dr. W. A., 11, Old Burlington Street, Bond St., London W.
Clarke, Mr. Ernest, 3, Chandos Street, Cavendish Sq., London.
Jessop, Mr. Walter, 113, Harley Street, London W.
Lang, Mr. Wm, 22, Cavendish Square, London W.
Snell, Mr. Simeon, 70, Hanover Street, Sheffield, Yorkshire.
Swanzy, Mr. H. and Mlle, 23, Merrion Sq., Dublin, Ireland.

Crocker, Dr. Radcliffe, 121, Harley Street, London W.
Eddowes, Dr. A., 28, Wimpole Street, London W.
Galloway, Dr., 63, Harley Street, London W.
Graham Dr. Little, 61, Wimpole Street, London W.
O' Brien Dr. Cm., 29, Merrion Sq., North Dublin, Ireland.
Pornet, Mr. G., 152, Harley Street, London W.
Savill, Dr., 60, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Sq., London.

Cheatle, Mr. A. H., 18, Savilla Row, London W.
Grant, Dr. Dundas, 18, Cavendish Square, London W.
Hill, Dr. W., 26, Weymouth Street, Portland Pl., London W.
Horne, Dr. W. Jobson, 27, New Cavendish Street, London W.
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Stoker, Mr. C., 14, Hertford Street, Mayfair, London,
Thomson, Dr. St. C., 28, Queen Anne Street, London W.
Wylie, Dr. Andrew, 7, Harley Street, London W.
Yearsley, Mr. M., 10, Upper Wimpole Street, Cavendish Sq., London.
Wodds, Mr. R. H., 39, Merrion Square East, Dublin.
Williams, Dr. P. Watson, 4, Clifton Park, Clifton, Bristol.
Tod, Mr. Hunter, F., 101, Harley Street, London W.

Ladies

| | |
|--|---|
| Lady Broadbent. Miss Broadbent. Mrs. Battle. Mrs. Ballance. Mrs. Dickinson Berry (Dr.). Mrs. Broadbent. Mrs. Clarke. Mrs. Radcliffe Crocker. Mrs. Eddowes. Mrs. Eve. Lady Duckworth. Mrs. Dundas Grant. Mrs. Hill. Mrs. Joll. | Mrs. Lane. Mrs. Moullin. Mrs. Pernet. Mrs. d'Arcy Power Mrs. Pye Smith. Mrs. Roberts. Mrs. Savill. Mrs. Spencer. Mrs. Keogh. Lady Moore. Mrs. Russel. Mrs. Keetley. Miss Swanzy. |
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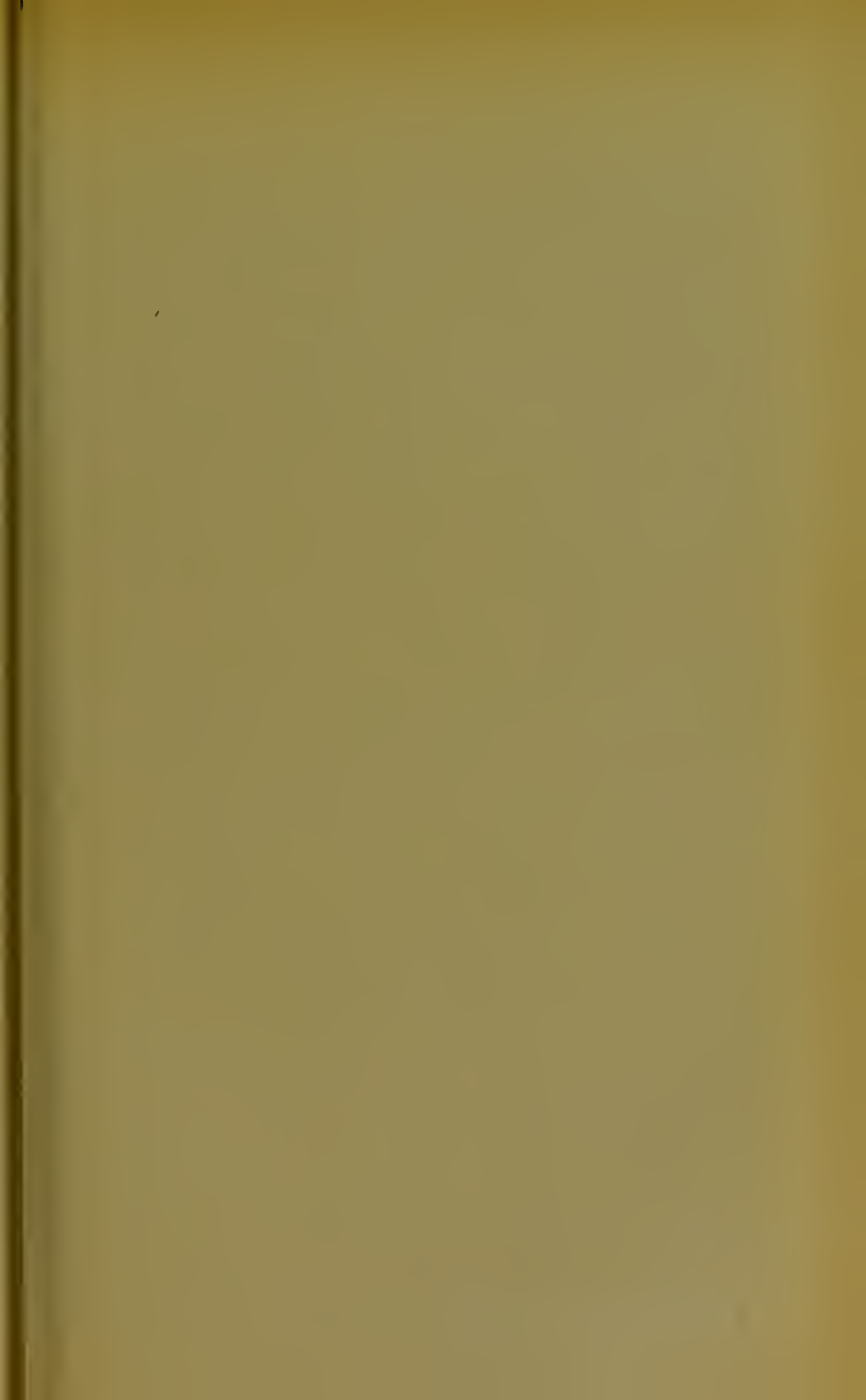


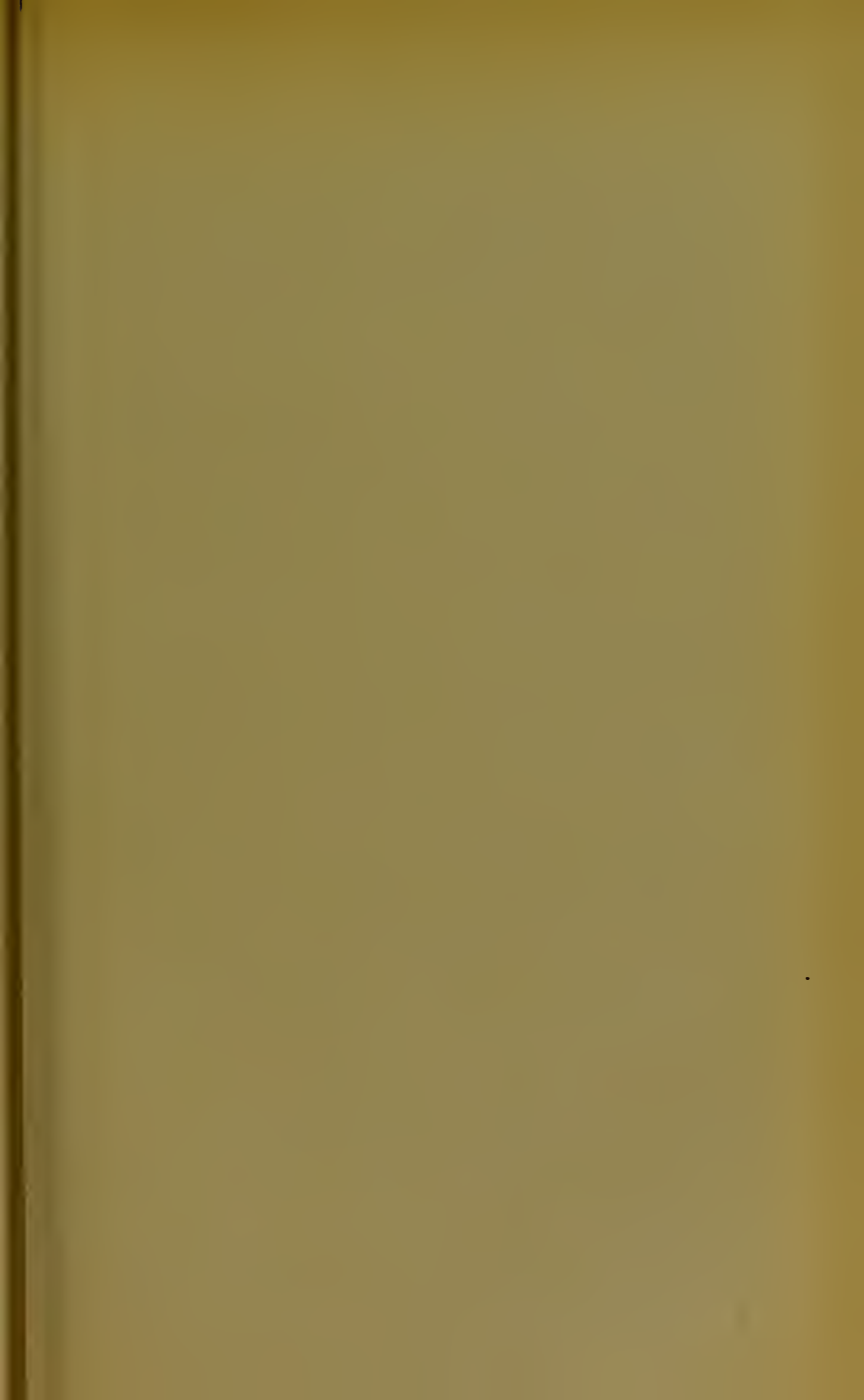














THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

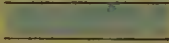

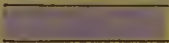



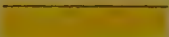
IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

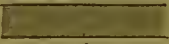
REFERENCE

I. HOSPITALS AND ALMSHOUSES.

Each circle is proportioned exactly to the number of beds in each house at an average of 1 centimeter of diameter for 300 beds, and the categories of diseases are indicated by the segments equally proportioned of which the colours are shown below :

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------|--|
| Medicine |  | Surgery |  |
| Lying-in |  | Contagious |  |
| Venereal and skin diseases |  | | |
| Lunatics |  | | |
| Old and infirm people |  | | |

The children's wards are shown by an exterior circumference going round the circle of which the colours have the same meaning.

The extra-beds, during the winter are shown with this colour , by an exterior circumference of which the diameter is proportioned as above.

II. HOME VISITING.

Bureaux de Bienfaisance in the 20 arrondissements for the distribution of money.

Dispensaries, medical consultation and chemists for the distribution of the medicines.




III. STORE HOUSES.

The store houses are shown by a square of which the side is proportioned to the yearly production at an average of 1 centimeter by million and a half million of francs.

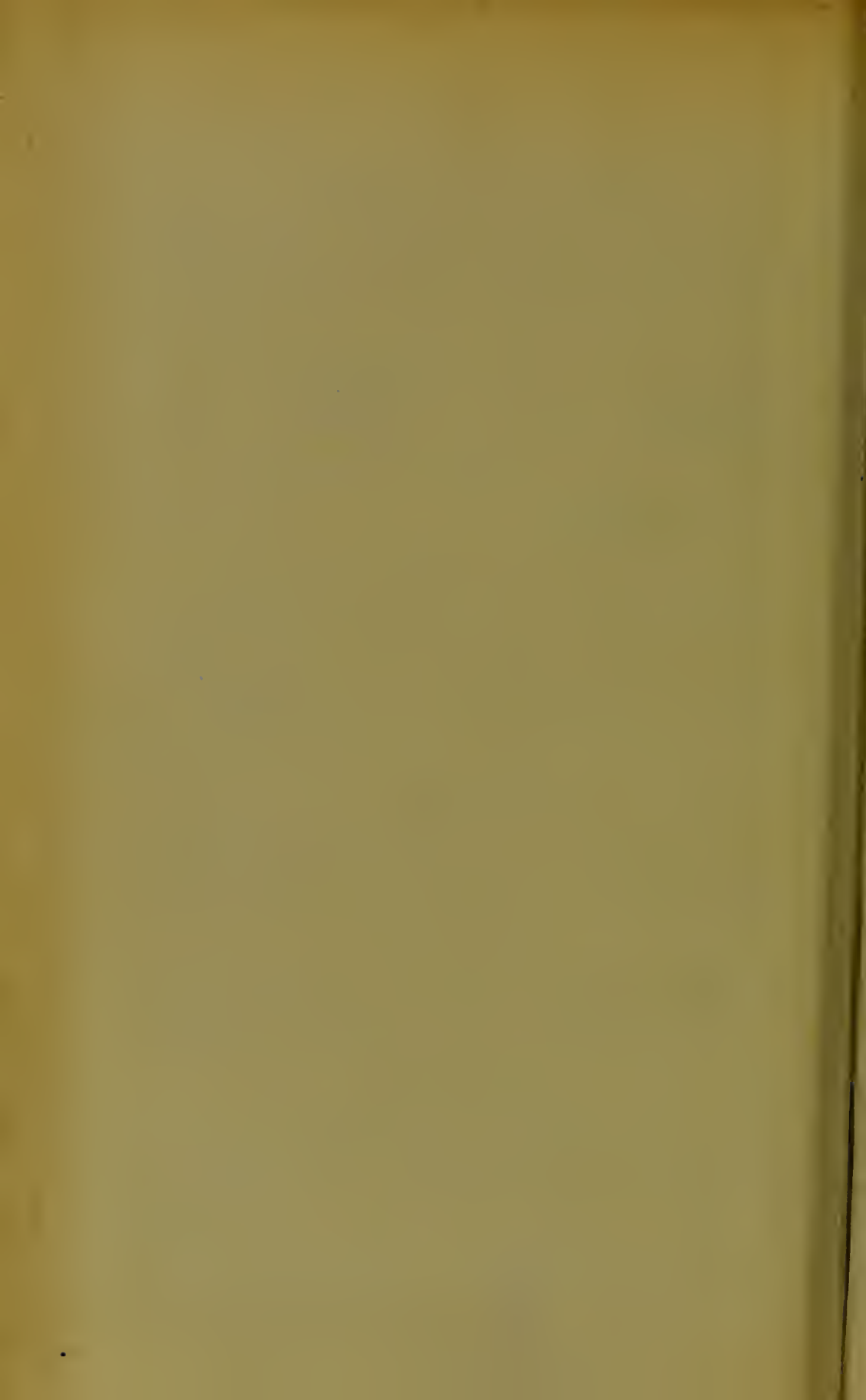
IV. MAIN WORKS.

To be made in the Hospital and Almshouses from 1903 to 1910
(Law of the 7th of April 1903)

The expenses in every hospital are indicated as follows  at an average of 3 centimeter by 1 million of francs.

Note that each square side on the map shows 1 kilometer or 5/8 mile or 1093 yards.





PLAN DE PARIS

ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE
DE PARIS

M. G. Mesureur, Directeur général

M. Thilloy, Secrétaire général

